

FORM PTO-1390 (REV. 11-2000)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER <b>GIC-561</b>
<b>TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371</b>				U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) <b>09/830754</b>
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. <b>PCT/US99/23358</b>	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE <b>07 October 1999</b>		PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED <b>12 November 1998</b>	
TITLE OF INVENTION <b>APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (API) FOR ACCESSING AND MANAGING RESOURCES IN A DIGITAL TELEVISION RECEIVER</b>				
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US <b>Petr PETERKA, Branislav N. MEANDZIJA, Geetha MANGALORE, and Kurt ZAIŠER</b>				
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a <b>FIRST</b> submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> This is a <b>SECOND</b> or <b>SUBSEQUENT</b> submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> has been communicated by the International Bureau.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).</li> </ol> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> is attached hereto.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</li> </ol> </li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> have been communicated by the International Bureau.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made.</li> </ol> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).</li> </ol>				
<b>Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <b>FIRST</b> preliminary amendment.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A <b>SECOND</b> or <b>SUBSEQUENT</b> preliminary amendment.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a.) Patent Application Data Entry Form - 2 sheets</li> <li>b.) Patent application specification, including claims and Abstract - for U.S. examination (incorporates claims as amended on September 22, 2000)</li> <li>c.) Seven (7) sheets of formal drawings, together with separate transmittal letter.</li> <li>d.) Express Mail Certificate</li> </ol> </li> </ol>				

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.491)		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO PCT/US99/23358	ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER GIC-561
<p>21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted:</p> <p><b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):</b></p> <p>Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... \$1000.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... \$860.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO ..... \$710.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... \$690.00</p> <p>International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... \$100.00</p>			<b>CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY</b>
<b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b>			\$ 690.00
<p>Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).</p>			\$ ---
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE
Total claims	20 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$80.00
<b>MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)</b>			+ \$270.00
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>			\$ 690.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.			+ \$ ---
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>			\$ 690.00
<p>Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).</p>			\$ ---
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>			\$ 690.00
<p>Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property</p>			+ \$ 40.00
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>			\$ 730.00
			<b>Amount to be refunded:</b> \$
			<b>charged:</b> \$
<p>a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A check in the amount of \$ 730.00 to cover the above fees is enclosed.</p> <p>b. <input type="checkbox"/> Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.</p> <p>c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0625. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.</p> <p>d. <input type="checkbox"/> Fees are to be charged to a credit card. <b>WARNING:</b> Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.</p>			
<p><b>NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.</b></p>			
<p>SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:</p> <p>Barry R. Lipsitz Law Offices of Barry R. Lipsitz 755 Main Street, Building No. 8 Monroe, CT 06468 (203) 459-0200</p> <p>Date: 30 April 2001</p>			
 <p>SIGNATURE</p> <p>Barry R. Lipsitz</p> <p>NAME</p> <p>28,637</p> <p>REGISTRATION NUMBER</p> <p>Express Mail No.: EL 628 668 224 US</p>			

09/830754

JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 30 APR 2001

P A T E N T

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: )  
P. Peterka, et al. )  
Filed: Herewith )  
)

Title: APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (API) FOR ACCESSING AND  
MANAGING RESOURCES IN A DIGITAL TELEVISION RECEIVER

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as Express Mail (No. EL 628 668 224 US) in an envelope addressed to: BOX PCT, Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231 on:

By: \_\_\_\_\_

April 30, 2001

Cathy Dunne

BOX PCT  
Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Dear Sir:

Prior to examination of the above-referenced U.S. patent application, please amend the application as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Amendments to the specification are set forth below. For the Examiner's convenience, and in compliance with 37 C.F.R. §1.121, the changes made to the specification are set forth on a separate sheet submitted herewith.

Please amend page 12, last paragraph, lines 21 to 31 and page 13, first two lines as follows:

A RegistryType interface 305, UserRegistry interface 320, PreferenceRegistry interface 325, ApplicationRegistry interface 330, and EventObject class 335 are also provided. The Registry object serves as a generic mechanism for registering similar types of objects in the registry. That is, users are registered in a UserRegistry, and user preferences are registered in a PreferenceRegistry, as discussed in commonly-assigned Patent Application No. PCT/US99/23346, filed October 7, 1999 and entitled "Digital Television Receiver with Application Programming Interface For User Management."

Please amend page 13, first full paragraph, lines 3 to 7, as follows:

Applications are registered in an ApplicationRegistry, discussed in commonly-assigned Patent Application No. PCT/US99/23721, filed October 7, 1999, and entitled "Software Application Lifecycle And Management For Broadcast Applications."

**REMARKS**

This Preliminary Amendment amends the specification to add the missing application numbers on pages 12 and 13, and to indicate the amended title in application PCT/US99/23346.

Entry of this Amendment prior to examination is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: April 30, 2001  
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.: GIC-561

Version with Markings to Show Changes Made:

Page 12, lines 21-31 and page 13, lines 1-2:

A RegistryType interface 305, UserRegistry interface 320, PreferenceRegistry interface 325, ApplicationRegistry interface 330, and EventObject class 335 are also provided. The Registry object serves as a generic mechanism for registering similar types of objects in the registry. That is, users are registered in a UserRegistry, and user preferences are registered in a PreferenceRegistry, as discussed in commonly-assigned [PCT] Patent Application No. [\_\_\_\_\_], PCT/US99/23346, filed October 7, 1999 and entitled ["Digital Television Receiver User Management Application Programming Interface (API) For Downloadable Broadcast Applications."] Digital Television Receiver with Application Programming Interface For User Management."

Page 13, lines 3-7:

Applications are registered in an ApplicationRegistry, discussed in commonly-assigned [PCT] Patent Application No. [\_\_\_\_\_] PCT/US99/23721, filed October 7, 1999, and entitled "Software Application Lifecycle And Management For Broadcast Applications."

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JC18 Rec'd PCT/PTO 30 APR 2001

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APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (API) FOR ACCESSING  
AND MANAGING RESOURCES IN A DIGITAL TELEVISION RECEIVER

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/107,962, filed November 12, 1998.

The present invention relates to an application programming interface (API) that provides a uniform mechanism for gaining/controlling access to resources, managing multiple resources of the same type, and accessing the individual resource's management state and status. The invention is suitable for use in managing resources in a Digital Television (DTV) Receiver/Terminal.

A set-top terminal, also referred to as an Integrated Receiver-Decoder (IRD) or a subscriber terminal, is a device that receives and decodes television signals for presentation by a television. The signals can be delivered over a satellite, through a cable plant, or by means of terrestrial broadcast, for example. Various applications have been proposed, or are currently available, via modern set tops, including video on demand (VOD), audio on demand, pay-per-view, interactive shopping, electronic commerce, electronic program guides, Internet browsers, mail services (e.g., text e-mail, voice mail, audio mail, and/or video mail), telephony services, stock ticker, weather data, travel information, games, gambling, banking, shopping, voting, and others. Applications may also enable Internet connectivity and possibly

Internet-based telephony. The set top functionality is enabled through specialized hardware and software.

5       The applications may be downloaded by terminals via a network, loaded locally (e.g., via a smart card), or installed at the time of manufacture, for example.

10      Moreover, with the increasing integration of computer networks such as the Internet, telephony networks, and broadband distribution networks, many opportunities arise for providing new types of applications.

15      However, in the new paradigm of broadcasting downloadable applications to television receivers, there is no deterministic way of predicting which applications will be running at what time, and possibly in parallel with other applications. Nonetheless, such applications must co-exist on the receiver and co-operate in such a manner that the end user has a positive experience while these applications compete for resources. For example, the applications should run without noticeable delays or interruptions.

20      Also, since there are only limited resources on the terminal, there is a need to monitor and control these resources, either locally or remotely from a head-end or an uplink. Such a monitoring and control mechanism should provide improved control of the receivers in the network, and should also have the capability to prevent or fix problems related to resources on the receiver.

25      It would be desirable to provide a mechanism for accessing and managing resources that addresses the

W-REGULATORY INFORMATION

above issues. Preferably, the mechanism should be implementable in an API.

5       The API should be compatible with Java(tm), ActiveX(tm) or an equivalent type of component based object-oriented technology.

10      The API should be compatible with Digital Audio Visual Council (DAVIC), American Television Standards Committee (ATSC) T3/S17 Digital TV Application Software Environment (DASE), Digital Video Broadcast (DVB) - Multi-Media Home Platform (MHP), and other related environments.

15      The system should be compatible with the ITU-T X.731 standard for state management.

15      The present invention provides a system having the above and other advantages.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides an application programming interface (API) for a television terminal that provides a uniform mechanism for gaining/controlling access to resources, managing multiple resources of the same type, and accessing the individual resource's management state and status.

The terminal may be a DTV receiver, set-top box, IRD, TV-enabled PC, or the like. An application may 5 use a resource, which is usually a device, function or a process on the receiver (e.g., tuner, modem, database, plug-in module, cable, software module, network interface card, persistent storage, TV screen space, memory, CPU, conditional access (CA) module, etc.)

Moreover, individual resources may advertise changes in their state and status according to their capabilities and complexity. Applications which are using these resources may monitor the state and status 10 changes and adjust their own behavior accordingly. Management applications, whose purpose is to monitor the behavior of resources to collect statistics, fine-tune the receiver configuration and/or detect and fix 15 or prevent problems (e.g., resource conflicts, malfunctions, etc.) The management applications may be downloaded or otherwise provided (e.g., locally via a smart card or at the time of manufacture or installation) to all or selected receivers to perform 20 such functions using this API.

The API includes three packages: resource, management and registry. The resource package depends on the registry and management packages.

5       The API is preferably independent of an operating system and hardware of the terminal.

In a particular implementation, a television set-top terminal is provided that includes a computer readable medium having computer program code means, and means for executing the computer program code means to 10 implement an Application Programming Interface (API) for accessing and managing multiple resources at the terminal. The API provides a resource package for registering the available resources at the terminal, a resource state management package for managing states 15 of the resources, and a registry package for storing objects that represent the resources.

The resource objects, in this context, are software objects as known from the field of object-oriented technology. The objects represent the real 20 resources at the terminal. A ResourceRegistry is a convenient place where an application can learn what types of resources are available, and retrieve a ResourceType Manager for a specific type of resource. Additionally, an application can determine how many, 25 and which, resources are available, and possibly access/use one or more of the available resources.

The management package may manage the states of the resources according to the ITU-T X.731 standard for state management.

30      The available resources may include a tuner, a modem, a database, a plug-in module, a cable, a

software module, a network interface card, and a conditional access module, for example.

5       The API may provide a resource registry for maintaining a record of resource managers that provide access to individual resources.

The API may be independent of an operating system and hardware of the terminal.

10      The API may group resources of the same type, and manage the grouped resources as a group.

15      The API may monitor behavior of the resources, and attach (e.g., associate) corresponding management information to the resources.

15      The API may enable the resources to advertise their respective states to at least one application at the terminal. The API may also enable the application to access the advertised states of the advertising resources.

20      The API may enable administrative locking and unlocking of the resources.

20      The API may enables the resources to advertise respective alarm statuses, availability statuses, procedural statuses, operational states, administrative states, and usage states thereof to applications at the terminal.

25      A corresponding method is also presented.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows package relationships and dependencies in accordance with the present invention.

5 FIG. 2 illustrates a resource package class/interface diagram in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates a management package class/interface diagram in accordance with the present invention.

10 FIG. 4 illustrates a registry package class/interface diagram in accordance with the present invention.

15 FIG. 5 illustrates an example class/interface diagram that shows how the resource, management and registry packages may be used with a network interface (tuner) in accordance with the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Introduction

The present invention relates to an application programming interface (API) that provides a uniform mechanism for gaining access to resources (ResourceRegistry), managing multiple resources of the same type (ResourceTypeManager) and accessing the individual resource's management state and status (GenericResource and ObjectState).

For example, downloadable applications (e.g., Electronic Program Guide - EPG, stock ticker, etc.) may need to access these resources.

The invention describes a Resource Management API and its relationships to other related packages, specifically the Registry package, and how it can be applied to existing resources such as the Digital Audio Video Council (DAVIC) tuning resource (NetworkInterface).

Note that portions of the disclosure were generated automatically from Rational Rose<sup>(tm)</sup> CASE tool, developed by Rational Software Corporation, USA. The figures use the Rational Rose<sup>(tm)</sup> depiction of the Unified Modeling Language (UML), which is a language for specifying, constructing, visualizing, and documenting the artifacts of a software-intensive system. A class diagram represents the static structure of a system, and shows a pattern of behaviors that the system exhibits. This is accomplished by showing the existence of classes and their relationships. Each class is represented by a box with

three sections. The top section lists the class name. The middle section denotes a list of attributes, and the bottom section denotes a list of operations.

5 A solid or dashed line between classes denotes an association or dependency. A white diamond tip denotes aggregation by reference, while a black diamond tip denotes aggregation by value. A triangular arrowhead denotes a restricted navigation, e.g., inheritance of operation but not of structure.

10 Moreover, interfaces and classes begin with an uppercase letter, while methods begin with a lowercase letter.

15 A class is a template that defines a data structure, method and function calls for an object. An interface defines a set of methods/function calls that can be manipulated by a class. The class provides the code for implementing an interface.

## 2. Model Description

FIG. 1 shows package relationships and dependencies in accordance with the present invention. The API includes three packages: resource 40, management 30 and registry 20. The resource package depends on the registry and management packages.

### 2.1 Resource Package

25 FIG. 2 illustrates a resource package class/interface diagram in accordance with the present invention. The object diagram describes the resource management API of the present invention. A ResourceRegistry 100 is the central registry of all

available resources. The ResourceRegistry is the single place where a downloaded application must go to learn about existing resources.

Resources of the same type are managed by a  
5 ResourceTypeManager 120. The DAVIC  
NetworkInterfaceManager is an example of a  
ResourceTypeManager since there may be more than one  
NetworkInterface in the DTV receiver. Individual  
resources implement the GenericResource interface 140,  
10 which identifies the name and type of the specific  
resource and, in turn, implements the ObjectStates  
interface 130 providing access to all or an appropriate  
subset of resource states and status information.  
15

A state is accessed to learn the current value of  
the state.

The Event-Listener model provides a mechanism to  
inform listeners about changes in the ResourceRegistry  
100, such as addition of new resources or their removal  
from the registry.

As is known, Java defines an Event-Listener  
pattern which allows objects to register as listeners  
to another object. If there are any changes with this  
object, it sends an event to the listening object.

A ResourceType interface 110, RegistryChangeEvent  
25 class 150, ResourceChangeCause interface 160, and  
ResourceRegistryEvent class 170 are also provided.

Exceptions 180 can also be defined. Specifically,  
the structure is set up so that security can be used to  
allow some applications to access resources and some  
30 other not. If this is desirable, it may be done  
implicitly (already built into Java), or explicitly by

defining new Exceptions.

### **2.2 Management Package**

FIG. 3 illustrates a management package class/interface diagram in accordance with the present invention. The diagram describes those classes and interfaces related to state management, specifically managing resource states based on the ITU-T management standard. It is separated into its own package since it can be applied to any manageable object, such as DTV receiver resources, downloadable applications, etc.

The management package includes an AdministrativeState interface 205, an OperationalState interface 210, a UsageState interface 215, an AlarmStatus interface 225, an AvailabilityStatus interface 230, a ProceduralStatus interface 235, an Exception class 240, a ResourceStateException class 245, a StateChangeListener interface 250, an EventObject class 255, a SourceIndicator interface 260, and a StateChangeEvent class 265.

A specific resource is free to support a subset of the defined states and status attributes as appropriate to the specific resource functionality. DigitalTV Application Software Environment (DASE) may mandate a subset of these in order to provide for a better interoperability between applications and resources with respect to management.

### **2.3 Registry Package**

FIG. 4 illustrates a registry package class/interface diagram in accordance with the present invention.

The Registry package provides a basic mechanism to  
5 construct a Registry object of any kind. The Registry is a base interface which is extended by all specific Registries, such as the ResourceRegistry 100.

There is a RegistryListener 345 and  
10 RegistryChangeEvent 150 associated with this package.  
The listener interface 345 is used by any object that  
wants to be notified of any changes in the Registry  
310. Changes are considered those that affect the  
Registry itself (not necessarily the individual  
elements in the registry), such as adding or removing  
15 elements to/from the Registry 310. The  
RegistryChangeEvent 150 is an abstract class which will  
be extended by the specific registry events.

Since most of the API is defined in terms of Java  
Interfaces, the RegistryFactory 315 is a class that  
20 hides the actual object construction implementation.

A RegistryType interface 305, UserRegistry  
interface 320, PreferenceRegistry interface 325,  
ApplicationRegistry interface 330, and EventObject  
class 335 are also provided. The Registry object serves  
25 as a generic mechanism for registering similar types  
of objects in the registry. That is, users are  
registered in a UserRegistry, and user preferences are  
registered in a PreferenceRegistry, as discussed in  
commonly-assigned PCT Patent Application No.

30 \_\_\_\_\_, filed October 7, 1999, and entitled  
"Digital Television Receiver User Management

Application Programming Interface (API) For  
Downloadable Broadcast Applications."

Applications are registered in an  
ApplicationRegistry, discussed in commonly-assigned PCT  
5 Patent Application No. \_\_\_\_\_, filed October 7,  
1999, and entitled "Software Application Lifecycle And  
Management For Broadcast Applications."

#### **2.4 Tuning Package**

FIG. 5 illustrates an example class/interface  
10 diagram that shows how the resource, management and  
registry packages may be used with a network interface  
(tuner) in accordance with the present invention. The  
diagram shows how the Resource package classes can be  
applied to already defined resources. Generally, the  
15 figure is an example of how the resource, management  
and registry packages may be used.

This example shows the DAVIC tuning API  
(org.davic.net.tuning) where the  
NetworkInterfaceManager 420, which manages multiple  
20 NetworkInterfaces 430, can be considered as the generic  
ResourceTypeManager 120. Classes 420 and 430 are from  
the DAVIC tuning package. The NetworkInterface 430,  
which represents the specific resource, can implement  
the GenericResource interface 140 and, in turn, the  
25 ObjectStates interface 130.

A ResourceServer interface 410 is also provided.  
A ResourceServer is another interface from the DAVIC  
set of packages. This example shows how the present  
invention can be applied to an existing resource that  
30 is defined by another organization - DAVIC, in this

case.

### 3. Class and Interface Specification

The following sections describe the individual classes, interfaces and their methods.

5           **3.1 Resource Package**

This package provides classes and interfaces related to resource management functions.

10           **3.1.1 ResourceRegistry**

This interface 100 defines the necessary functionality behind the ResourceRegistry as applicable to an application. It lists resources. For example, a downloadable application may ask the ResourceRegistry what types of resources are available on the terminal, and then get the ResourceTypeManager to request access to a specific resource. ResourceRegistry 100 is derived from ResourceType 110 and Registry 310.

15           Public Operations:

20            **getResourceTypeManager (resourceType : short) : ResourceTypeManager**

25           Returns a Resource Type Manager which manages a collection of resources of the specified type. Returns Null if this type of a resource does not exist.

26           **getResourceTypes () : short[]**

27           This method returns a list of supported resource types.

28           Public operations are those methods that may be called and used by other objects since they are visible outside of the object (e.g., class). In contrast,

private operations are visible only to the class/interface itself.

### 3.1.2 ResourceTypeManager

5 This interface 120 has to be supported by classes representing managers of a certain type of a resource.

It is expected that most ResourceServers from the org.davic.resources package will implement this interface. It is derived from ResourceType 110.

Public Operations:

10 **getResources () : GenericResource[]**

Returns a list of GenericResources managed by this ResourceTypeManager.

**getAvailableCount () : int**

Returns the number of available resources.

15 **getTotalCount () : int**

Returns the total number of resources managed by this ResourceTypeManager.

**getType () : short**

Returns the type of this resource manager.

### 20 3.1.3 GenericResource

This interface 140 represents a Generic Resource which defines a common interface that has to be implemented by every manageable resource.

25 Only an applicable subset of ObjectStates 130 will be implemented by each specific resource.

The class that represents the actual resource (such as the NetworkInterface 430) or a proxy (such as the DAVIC ResourceProxy) may implement this interface.

It is derived from ObjectStates 130 and ResourceType 110.

Public Operations:

**getType () : short**

5 Returns the type of this resource.

**getName () : String**

Returns a name of this resource.

### 3.1.4 ResourceType

This interface defines the different types of  
10 resources, such as a network interface card,  
conditional access (CA) module, modem, etc.

Public Attributes:

**NETWORK\_INTERFACE : String = "Network Interface"**

**CA\_MODULE : String = "Conditional Access Module"**

15 **MODEM : java.lang.String = "Telco Modem"**

**SECTION\_FILTER : String = "MPEG Section Filter"**

### 3.1.5 ResourceRegistryEvent

This event 170 informs the RegistryListener 345  
that there was a change in the Registry 310. The Event  
20 has information about the type of a resource that  
changed, and the nature of the change (e.g., resource  
added, removed, etc.).

It may be useful in some implementations to return  
the ResourceTypeManager 120 of the affected resource.

25 It is derived from RegistryChangeEvent 150.

Public Operations:

**getResourceType () : java.lang.String**

Returns the type of resource that has changed in  
the ResourceRegistry 100.

### **3.1.6 ResourceChangeCause**

This interface defines possible causes for the ResourceRegistryEvent 170.

Public Attributes:

5           **RESOURCE\_ADDED : short = 1**  
              **RESOURCE\_REMOVED : short**

## **3.2 Management Package**

10           This package includes classes and interfaces related to object management. It can be applied in its entirety or as a subset as relevant to the specific managed entity. It is applicable for managing state and status attributes of digital television (DTV) receiver resources as well as applications.

15           It is based on the ITU-T X.731 standard for State Management.

### **3.2.1 AdministrativeState**

An interface that defines Masks for different Administrative States:

20           -locked: The resource is administratively prohibited from performing services for its users.

-Unlocked: The resource is administratively permitted to perform the services to users.

25           The unlocked state is independent of its inherent operability. That is, a resource may be locked or unlocked (the Administrative State) and enabled or disabled (the Operational State) - these are independent of each other.

-Shutting down: Use of resource is administratively permitted to the existing instances of users only. The manager may at any time cause the object to revert to the Unlocked state.

5           Public Attributes:

    UNLOCKED : int = 0x00000001  
    LOCKED : int = 0x00000002  
    SHUTTING\_DOWN : int = 0x00000004

    ADMIN\_TYPE : short = 1

10          Public Operations:

    getAdministrativeState () : int

        Called to get the current value of the Administrative State.

    setLock (administrativeState : int) : void

15          Called to change the value of the Administrative State.

### 3.2.2       OperationalState

This interface 210 defines the Operational state for Resources and Application. Note that this Management API is a generic mechanism that allows any resource or any application to implement the ObjectStates interface to support manageability. In a specific case (e.g., FIG. 5) a NetworkInterface implements the GenericResource interface 140, which in turn implements the ObjectStates interface 130, which has all the methods necessary for a resource to be managed.

-Disabled: The resource is totally inoperable and unable to provide the service to the users.

-Enabled: The resource is partially operable and available for use.

Public Attributes:

**DISABLED** : int = 0x8

5           **ENABLED** : int = 0x10

**OPERATIONAL\_TYPE** : short = 2

Public Operations:

**getOperationalState ()** : int

Called to get the current value of the  
10           OperationalState 210.

### 3.2.3      **AlarmStatus**

This interface 225 defines all the alarm states.

When the value of this attribute is an empty set,  
15           this implies that none of the status conditions  
described below are present.

-under repair: The resource is currently being repaired. When under repair value is present, the operational state is either disabled or enabled.

20           -critical: One or more critical alarms indicating a fault have been detected in the resource, and have not been cleared. The operational state of the managed object can be disabled or enabled.

25           -major: One or more major alarms indicating a fault have been detected in the resource, and have not yet been cleared. The operational state of the managed object can be disabled or enabled.

30           -minor: One or more minor alarms indicating a fault have been detected in the resource, and have not yet been cleared. The operational state of the managed object can be disabled or enabled.

-alarm outstanding: One or more alarms have been detected in the resource. The condition may or may not be disabling. If the operational state is enabled, additional attributes, particular to the managed object class, may indicate the nature and cause of the condition and the services that are affected.

The presence of the above alarm state conditions does not suppress the generation of future fault-related notifications.

10           Public Attributes:

UNDER\_REPAIR : int = 0x00000001  
CRITICAL : int = 0x00000002  
MAJOR : int = 0x00000004  
MINOR : int = 0x00000008

15           ALARM\_OUTSTANDING : int = 0x0010

ALARM\_TYPE : short = 8

Public Operations:

clearAlarm (alarm : int) : void

Called to clear a specific alarm. The controlling process has acted on the alarm.

getAlarmStatus () : int

Called to get the current set of values of the Alarm Status.

### 3.2.4 AvailabilityStatus

25           This interface 230 defines the Availability status of a resource.

When the value of this attribute is an empty set, this implies that none of the status conditions described below are present.

5           -in test: The resource is undergoing a test procedure. If the administrative state is locked or shutting down then normal users are precluded from using the resource and the control status attribute has the value reserved for test.

10           Tests that do not exclude additional users can be present in any operational or administrative state but the reserved for test condition should not be present.

15           -failed: The resource has an internal fault that prevents it from operating. The operational state is disabled.

20           -power off: The resource requires power to be applied and is not powered on.

25           For example, a fuse or other protection device is known to have removed power or a low voltage condition has been detected. The operational state is disabled.

30           -off line: The resource requires a routine operation to be performed to place it online and make it available for use. The operation may be manual or automatic, or both.

The operational state is disabled.

35           -off duty: The resource has been made inactive by an internal control process in accordance with a predetermined time schedule. Under normal conditions the control process can be expected to reactivate the resource at some scheduled time, and it is therefore considered to be optional. The operational state is enabled or disabled.

40           -dependency: The resource cannot operate because some other resource on which it depends (e.g., a

resource not represented by the same managed object) is unavailable.

For example, a device is not accessible because its controller is powered off.

5           The operational state is disabled.

-degraded: The service available from the resource is degraded in some respect, such as in speed or operating capacity. Failure of a test or an unacceptable performance measurement has established  
10          that some or all services are not functional or are degraded due to the presence of a defect. However, the resource remains available for service, either because some services are satisfactory or because degraded service is preferable to no service at all. Object  
15          specific attributes may be defined to represent further information indicating, for example, which services are not functional and the nature of the degradation. The operational state is enabled.

20          -not installed: The resource represented by the managed object is not present, or is incomplete. For example, a plug-in module is missing, a cable is disconnected or a software module is not loaded. The operational state is disabled.

25          -log full: This indicates a log full condition, the semantics of which are defined in CCITT Rec. X.735 | ISO/IEC 10164-6.

              Public Attributes:

**INTEST** : int = 0x00000400

**FAILED** : int = 0x00000800

30          **POWEROFF** : int = 0x00001000

**OFFLINE** : int = 0x00002000

OFFDUTY : int = 0x00004000  
DEPENDENCY : int = 0x00008000  
DEGRADED : int = 0x00010000  
NOT\_INSTALLED : int = 0x00020000  
5 LOG\_FULL : int = 0x00040000  
AVAILABILITY\_TYPE : short = 32  
Public Operations:  
getAvailabilityStatus () : int  
Called to get the current set of values of the  
10 AvailabilityStatus 230.

### 3.2.5 ProceduralStatus

This interface 235 defines the Procedural status.

The procedural status attribute is supported only by those classes of managed objects that represent some procedure (e.g., a test process) which progresses through a sequence of phases. Depending upon the managed object class definition, the procedure may be required to reach certain phase for the resource to be operational and available for use (i.e., for the managed object to be enabled). Not all phases may be applicable to every class of managed object. If the value of this attribute is an empty set, the managed object is ready, for example, the initialization is complete.

When the value of this attribute is an empty set, this implies that none of the status conditions described below are present.

-initialization required: The resource requires initialization to be invoked by the manager (e.g., ResourceTypeManager 120) before it can perform its

normal functions, and this procedure has not been initiated. The manager may be able to invoke such initialization through an action. The terminating condition may also be present. The operational state  
5 is disabled.

-not initialized: The resource requires initialization before it can perform its normal functions, and this procedure has not been initiated. The resource initializes itself autonomously, but the  
10 operational state may be either disabled or enabled, depending upon the managed object class definition.

-initializing: The resource requires initialization before it can perform its normal functions, and this procedure has been initiated but is  
15 not yet complete. When this condition is present, the initialization required condition is absent, since initialization has already begun. The operational state may be disabled or enabled, depending upon the managed object class definition.

20 -reporting: The resource has completed some processing operation and is notifying the results of the operation, e.g., a test process is sending its results. The operational state is enabled.

-terminating: The resource is in a termination phase. If the resource does not reinitialize itself autonomously, the initialization required condition is  
25 also present and the operational state is disabled. Otherwise, the operational state may be either disabled or enabled, depending upon the managed object class definition.

30 Public Attributes:

INIT\_REQUIRED : int = 0x00000020  
 NOT\_INITIALIZED : int = 0x00000040  
 INITIALIZING : int = 0x00000080  
 REPORTING : int = 0x00000100  
 5 TERMINATING : int = 0x00000200  
 PROCEDURAL\_TYPE : short = 16  
 Public Operations:  
**getProceduralStatus () : int**  
 Called to get the current set of values of the  
 10 Procedural Status.

### 3.2.6 UsageState

This interface 215 defines the Mask (i.e., the bit assignment shown below for IDLE, ACTIVE, etc.) for UsageState, which is the name of the interface which represents the concept of Usage State from the ITU-T X.731 standard.

- Idle: The resource is not currently in use.
- Active: The resource is in use, but has spare operating capacity to provide additional users at this instant.
- Busy: The resource is in use, but has no spare operating capacity to provide additional users at this instant.

Public Attributes:  
 25 IDLE : int = 0x00000020  
 ACTIVE : int = 0x00000040  
 BUSY : int = 0x00000080  
 USAGE\_TYPE : short = 4  
 Public Operations:  
 30 **getUsageState () : int**

Called to get the current value of the Usage State.

### 3.2.7 ObjectStates

This interface 130 allows objects, which are meant to be managed in a standard way, to implement a unified interface which supports all or a suitable subset of states and status values. The defined state and status attributes are specified by the ITU-T standard X.731 for State Management.

It is derived from AlarmStatus 225, ProceduralStatus 235, AvailabilityStatus 230, UsageState 215, OperationalState 210, and AdministrativeState 205.

Public Operations:

**getStatesSupported () : short[]**

Called to determine which state and status attributes are supported by the class implementing this interface.

**addStateChangeListener (listener : StateChangeListener) : void**

Called to register a StateChangeListener for StateChangeEvents.

**removeStateChangeListener (listener : StateChangeListener) : void**

Called to deregister a StateChangeListener.

**getCurrentState () : int**

Called to get the current value of all supported states. Returns a bit mask representing the individual states.

**getCurrentStatus () : int**

Called to get the current value of all supported status attributes. Returns a bit mask representing the individual status attributes.

### 3.2.8 StateChangeListener

This interface 250 must be implemented by classes interested in being notified of state changes of objects which implement the ObjectStates interface 130. If an object which is a StateChangeListener 250 registers via the addStateChangeListener method, it will be notified by calling the stateChange method which includes the appropriate StateChangeEvent 265.

Public Operations:

**stateChange (event : StateChangeEvent) : void**

Called to notify a StateChangeListener about a state change. The event parameter provides information about what state has changed.

### 3.2.9 ResourceStateException

A base Exception class 245 related to the ObjectStates 130 interface. This exception, or its extensions, are thrown when a invalid state change would be caused by a method call. For example, an object in a Disabled state cannot perform a certain operation unless it is Unlocked. Derived from the Exception class 240.

Public Operations:

**getState () : short**

Called to determine which state consistency has been violated.

**getValue () : int**

Called to get the current value of the violated state.

### 3.2.10 StateChangeEvent

This Event 265 is fired (e.g., emitted or sent) when a state changes its value. It is distributed to all registered StateChangeListeners 250.

Derived from EventObject 255.

Public Operations:

**getState () : short**

Called to determine which state has changed.

**getOldValue () : int**

Called to determine the original value of the state.

**getNewValue () : int**

Called to determine the new value of the state.

**getSourceIndicator () : short**

Called to determine the cause of the event.

### 3.2.11 SourceIndicator

Public Attributes:

**INTERNAL\_CAUSE : short = 1**

State change caused by an internal activity.

**EXTERNAL\_CAUSE : short = 2**

State change caused by an external activity.

## 3.3 Registry Package

This package provides a set of supporting and utility classes and interfaces used by other packages.

### 3.3.1 Registry

This interface 310 provides a common root to all specialized registry interfaces, such ApplicationRegistry 330, ResourceRegistry 100, etc. (FIG. 4). It is provided so that the RegistryFactory 315 can return a base type.

A "base type" is known from the field of object-oriented programming. To illustrate, one can define a class with a set of functions (methods) and internal variables (e.g., a class "Fruit" which represents fruit and its basic characteristics). One can specialize it by defining a new class, "Apple", which inherits everything from the class "Fruit", and adds new functions that are applicable only to Apples but not to Fruit in general. "Fruit" is then referred to as a "base class" or a "base type."

Derived from RegistryType 305.

Public Operations:

**getRegistryType () : String**

Called to determine the type of registry implemented by the object returned by the RegistryFactory's method getRegistry().

**addRegistryListener (listener : org.atsc.registry.RegistryListener) : void**

Called to register for events generated by the Registry 310.

**removeRegistryListener (listener : org.atsc.registry.RegistryListener) : void**

Called to deregister for events generated by the Registry 310.

This class 315 provides a mechanism to create objects that implement specific Registry interfaces, such as the ApplicationRegistry 330. This class is modeled after the Factory Method design pattern, which, 5 as is known from the field of object-oriented programming, is a methodology and structure for solving a problem.

Public Operations:

10       **RegistryFactory () :**  
          Constructor:  
          **getRegistry (registryName : String) :**  
          **org.atsc.registry.Registry**  
          Returns an instance of an object which implements  
          the specified registry interface. Returns null when  
15        specified registry does not exist or cannot be created.  
          The type of the returned object will be one of the  
          derived Registry types, such as the ApplicationRegistry  
          330.

20        As known from the field of object-oriented  
          programming, a constructor is a method that is called  
          for each object at the time it is created/instantiated.

### 3.3.3 RegistryType

This interface 305 defines names for different registry types, such as an application registry (e.g., ApplicationRegistry 330), etc. 25

Public Attributes:

**APPLICATION\_REGISTRY : String = "Application Registry"**  
    **RESOURCE\_REGISTRY : String = "Resource Registry"**

```
PREFERENCE_REGISTRY : String = "Preference
Registry"
USER_REGISTRY : String = "User Registry"
```

#### **3.3.4 RegistryListener**

5 This interface 345 allows an object to listen to changes made to the Registry 310.

Public Operations:

**registryChange () : ApplicationRegistryEvent**

This method of all registered

10 ApplicationRegistryListeners (e.g., RegistryListener 345) is called by the ApplicationRegistry object 330 when an ApplicationRegistryEvent is fired.

#### **3.3.5 RegistryChangeEvent**

15 This a generic registry change event 150 which is extended by all specific registries (such as ApplicationRegistry 330, etc.) to provide specific information about the change. It is derived from EventObject 335.

Public Operations:

**getRegistryType () : java.lang.String**

Returns the type of a registry that this event is associated with.

**getCause () : short**

Returns the cause of the RegistryChangeEvent 150.

25 Each derived event will define a set of causes appropriate for the registry it represents.

Totals

4 Logical Packages

### 23 Classes

Accordingly, it can be seen that the present invention provides an application programming interface (API) for a television terminal that provides a uniform mechanism for gaining/controlling access to resources, managing multiple resources of the same type, and accessing the individual resource's management state and status as defined by the X.731 ITU-T standard. The invention is suitable for use in managing resources in a Digital Television (DTV) Receiver/Terminal.

Although the invention has been described in connection with various specific embodiments, those skilled in the art will appreciate that numerous adaptations and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the claims.

For example, while various syntax elements have been discussed herein, note that they are examples only, and any syntax may be used.

Moreover, the invention is suitable for use with virtually any type of network, including cable or satellite television broadband communication networks, local area networks (LANs), metropolitan area networks (MANs), wide area networks (WANs), internets, intranets, and the Internet, or combinations thereof.

Additionally, known computer hardware, firmware and/or software techniques may be used to implement the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A television set-top terminal, comprising:  
a computer readable medium having computer program code means; and  
means for executing said computer program code means to implement an Application Programming Interface (API) for accessing and managing multiple resources at the terminal, wherein:  
the API provides a resource package for registering the available resources at the terminal, a management package for managing states of the resources, and a registry package for storing objects that represent the resources.
2. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
the management package manages the states of the resources according to an ITU-T X.731 standard for state management.
3. The terminal of claim 1, wherein the available resources include at least one of:  
a tuner, a modem, a database, a plug-in module, a cable, a software module, a network interface card, and a conditional access module.
4. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
the API provides a resource registry for maintaining a record of resource managers that provide access to individual resources.

5. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
the API is independent of an operating system and hardware of the terminal.
  
6. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
the API groups resources of the same type, and manages the grouped resources as a group.
  
7. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
the API monitors behavior of the resources, and attaches corresponding management information to the resources.
  
8. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables the resources to advertise their respective states to at least one application at the terminal.
  
9. The terminal of claim 8, wherein:  
said API enables the application to access the advertised states of the advertising resources.
  
10. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables administrative locking and unlocking of the resources.
  
11. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables the resources to advertise respective alarm statuses thereof to at least one application at the terminal.

12. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables the resources to advertise  
respective availability statuses thereof to at least  
one application at the terminal.
13. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables the resources to advertise  
respective procedural statuses thereof to at least one  
application at the terminal.
14. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables the resources to advertise  
respective operational states thereof to at least one  
application at the terminal.
15. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables the resources to advertise  
respective administrative states thereof to at least  
one application at the terminal.
16. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
said API enables the resources to advertise  
respective usage states thereof to at least one  
application at the terminal.
17. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
the resources are used for downloadable  
applications at the terminal.
18. The terminal of claim 1, wherein the  
applications include at least one of:

video on demand (VOD), audio on demand, pay-per-view, interactive shopping, electronic commerce, electronic program guides, Internet browsers, mail services (e.g., text e-mail, voice mail, audio mail, and/or video mail), telephony services, stock ticker, weather data, travel information, games, gambling, banking, shopping, and voting.

19. The terminal of claim 1, wherein:  
the applications enable at least one of Internet connectivity and Internet-based telephony.

20. A method for implementing a software architecture for a television set-top terminal, comprising the steps of:

providing a computer readable medium having computer program code means; and

executing said computer program code means to implement an Application Programming Interface (API) for accessing and managing multiple resources at the terminal; wherein:

the API provides a resource package for registering the available resources at the terminal, a management package for managing states of the resources, and a registry package for storing objects that represent the resources.

**ABSTRACT**

An application programming interface (API) for managing resources in a Digital Television (DTV) Receiver/Terminal. The API provides a uniform mechanism for gaining/controlling access to resources, managing multiple resources of the same type, and accessing the individual resource's management state and status. The resources may include, for example, a tuner, a modem, a database, a plug-in module, a cable, a software module, a network interface card, or a conditional access module. The resources are monitored and controlled either locally at the terminal, or remotely, e.g., from a head-end or an uplink. The API provides a resource package (40) for registering the available resources at the terminal, a resource state management package (30) for managing states of the resources, and a registry package (20) for storing objects that represent the resources. Resources of the same type are managed as a group.

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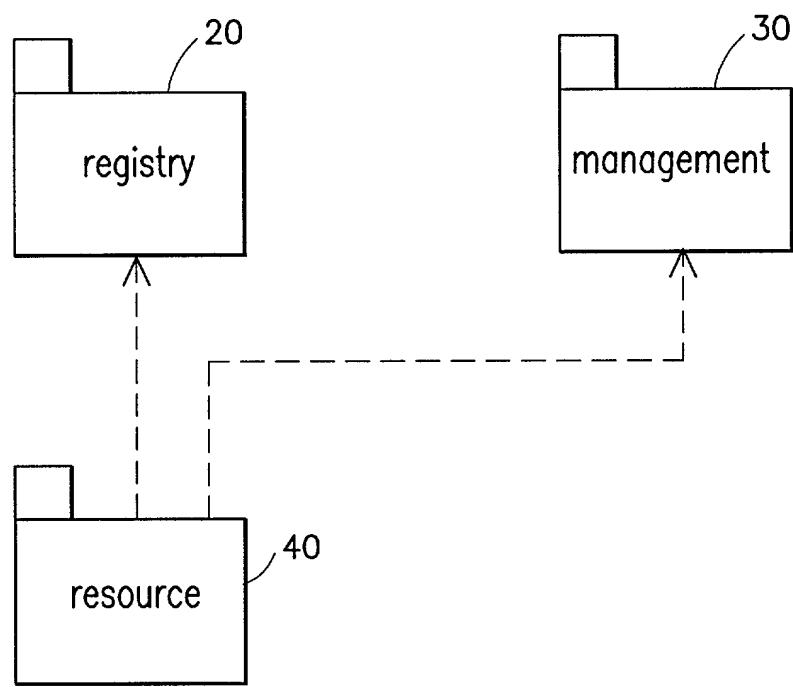


FIG.1

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100

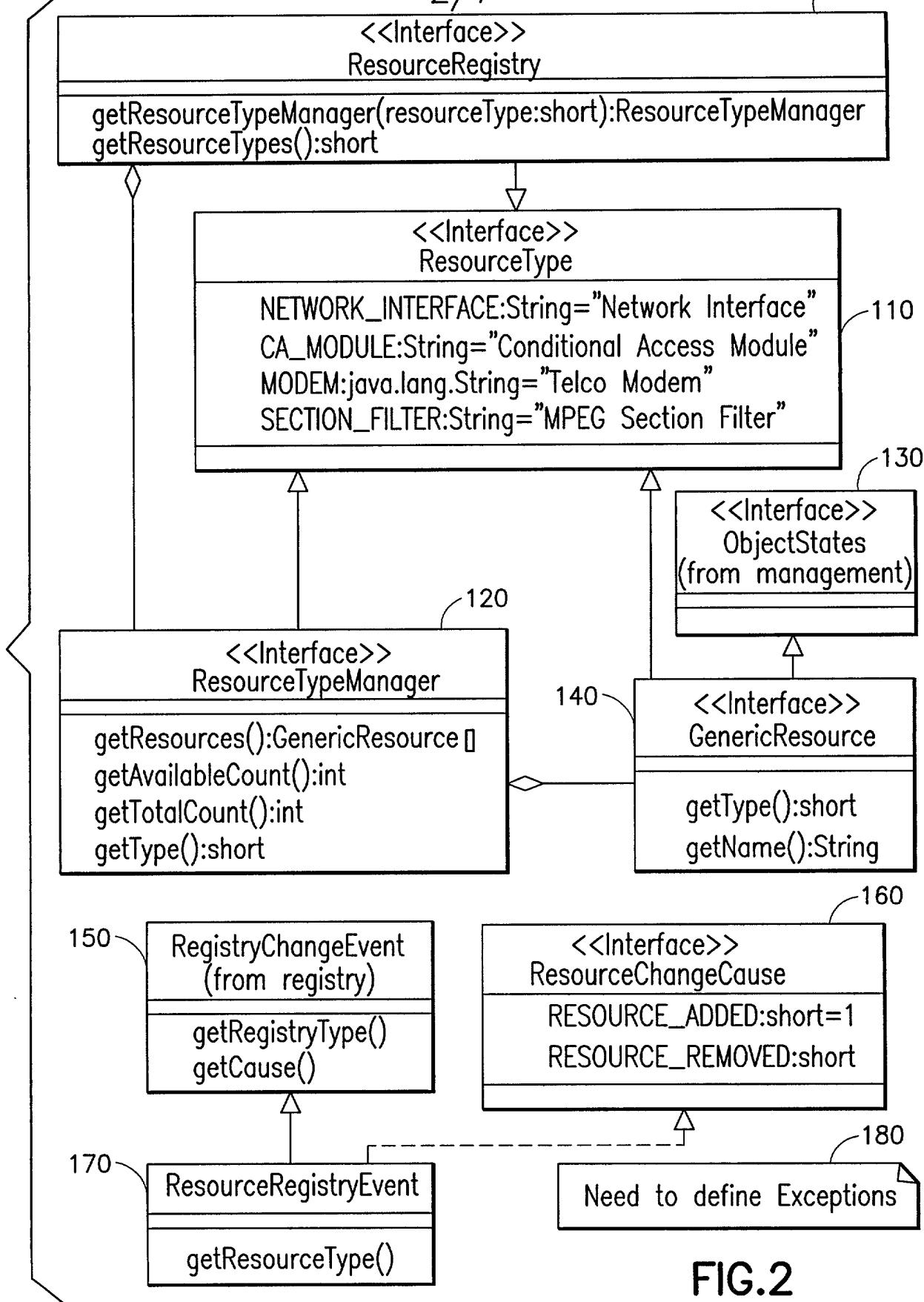


FIG.2

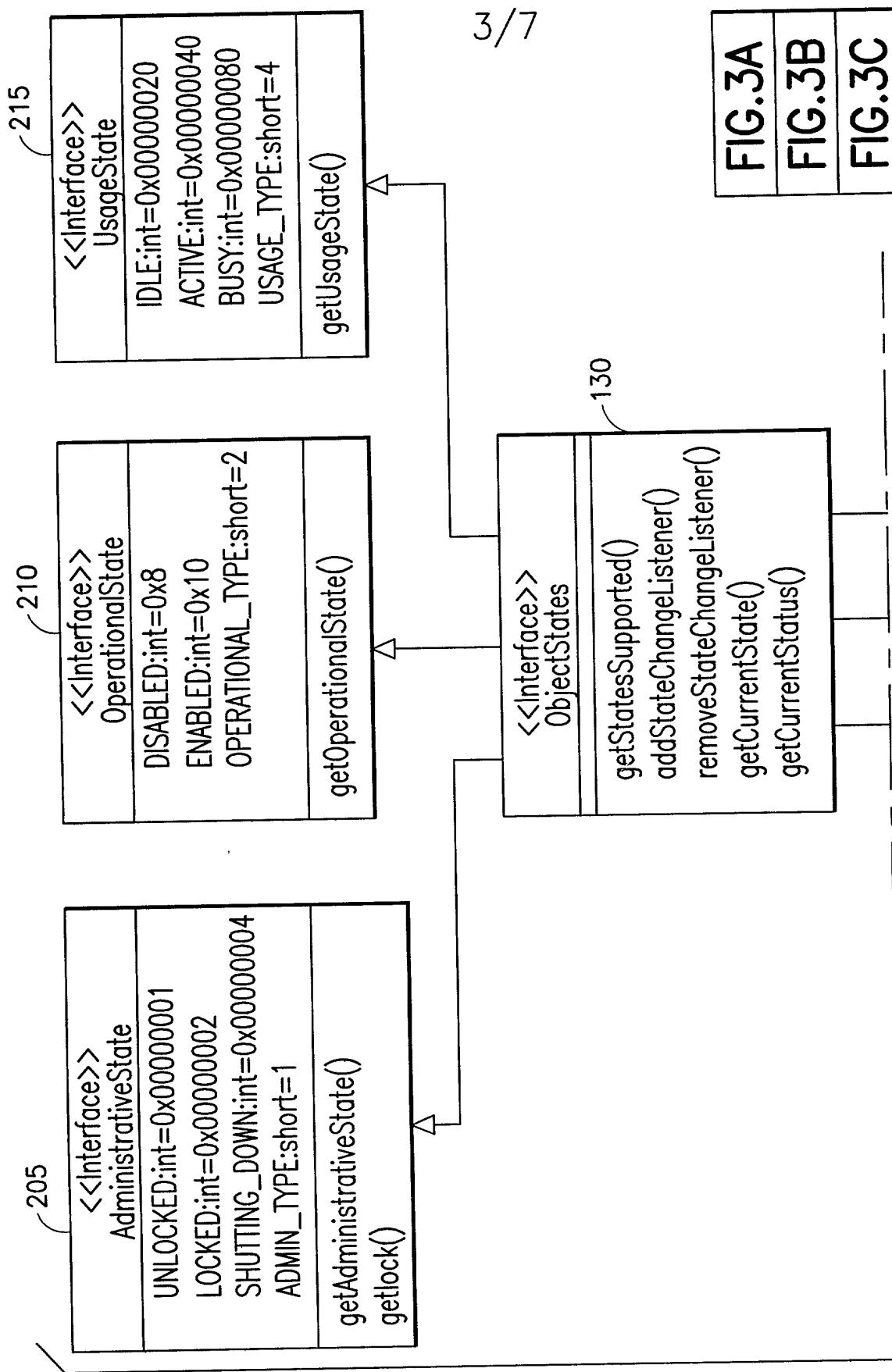


FIG.3A

FIG.3

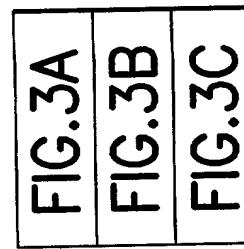


FIG.3

09/830754

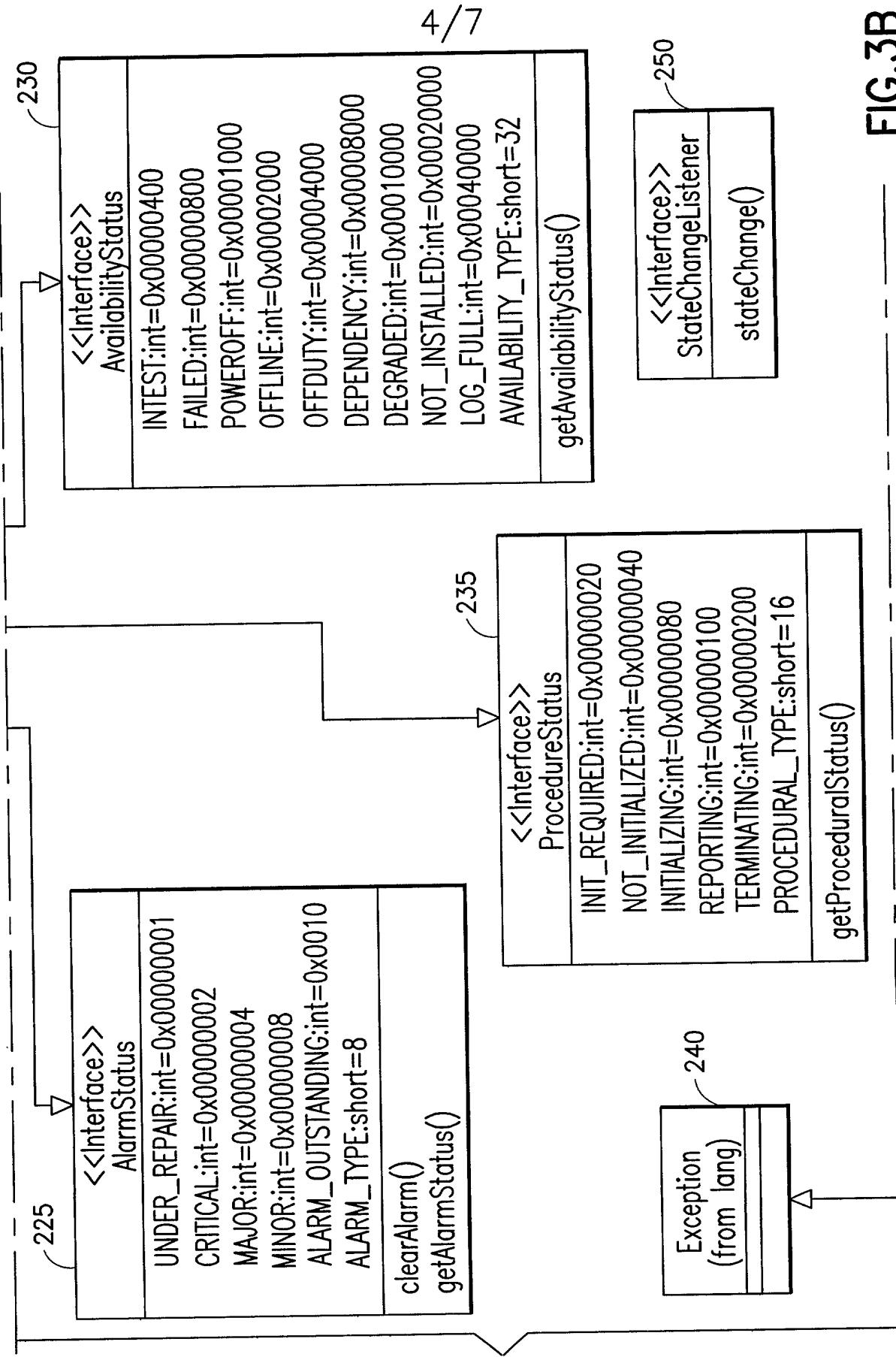


FIG.3B

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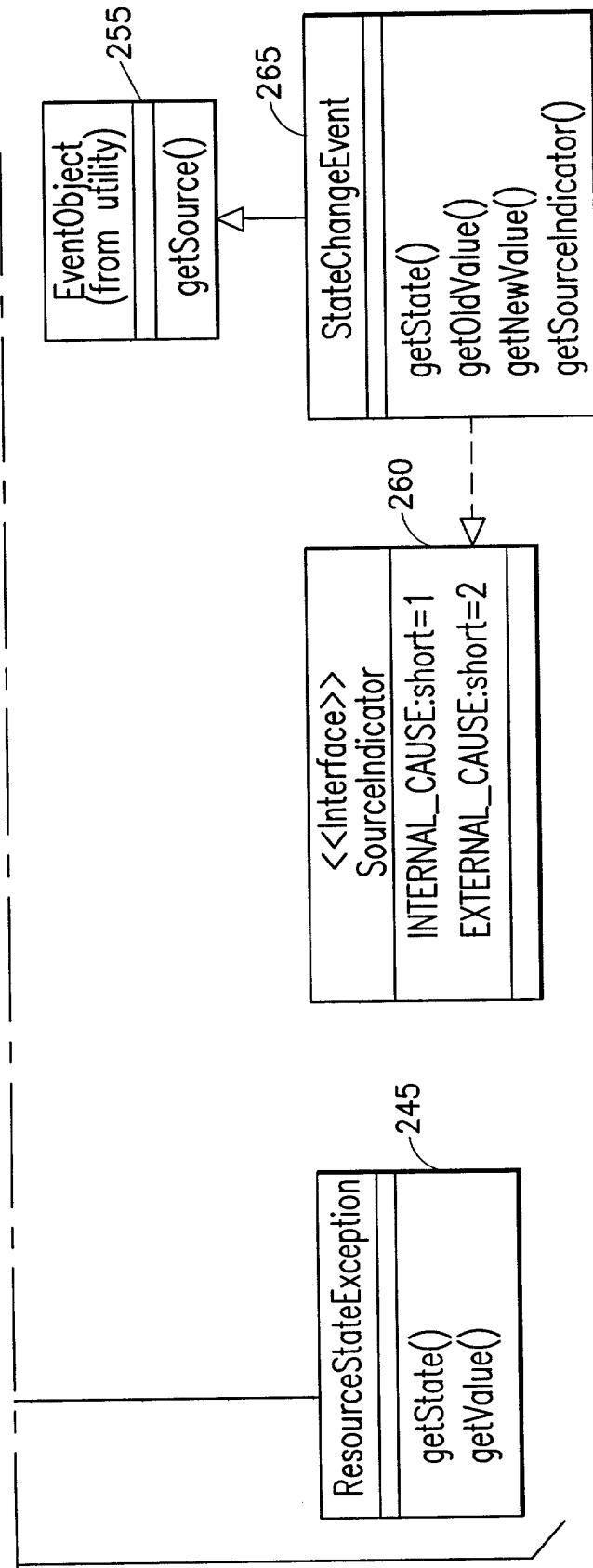


FIG.3C

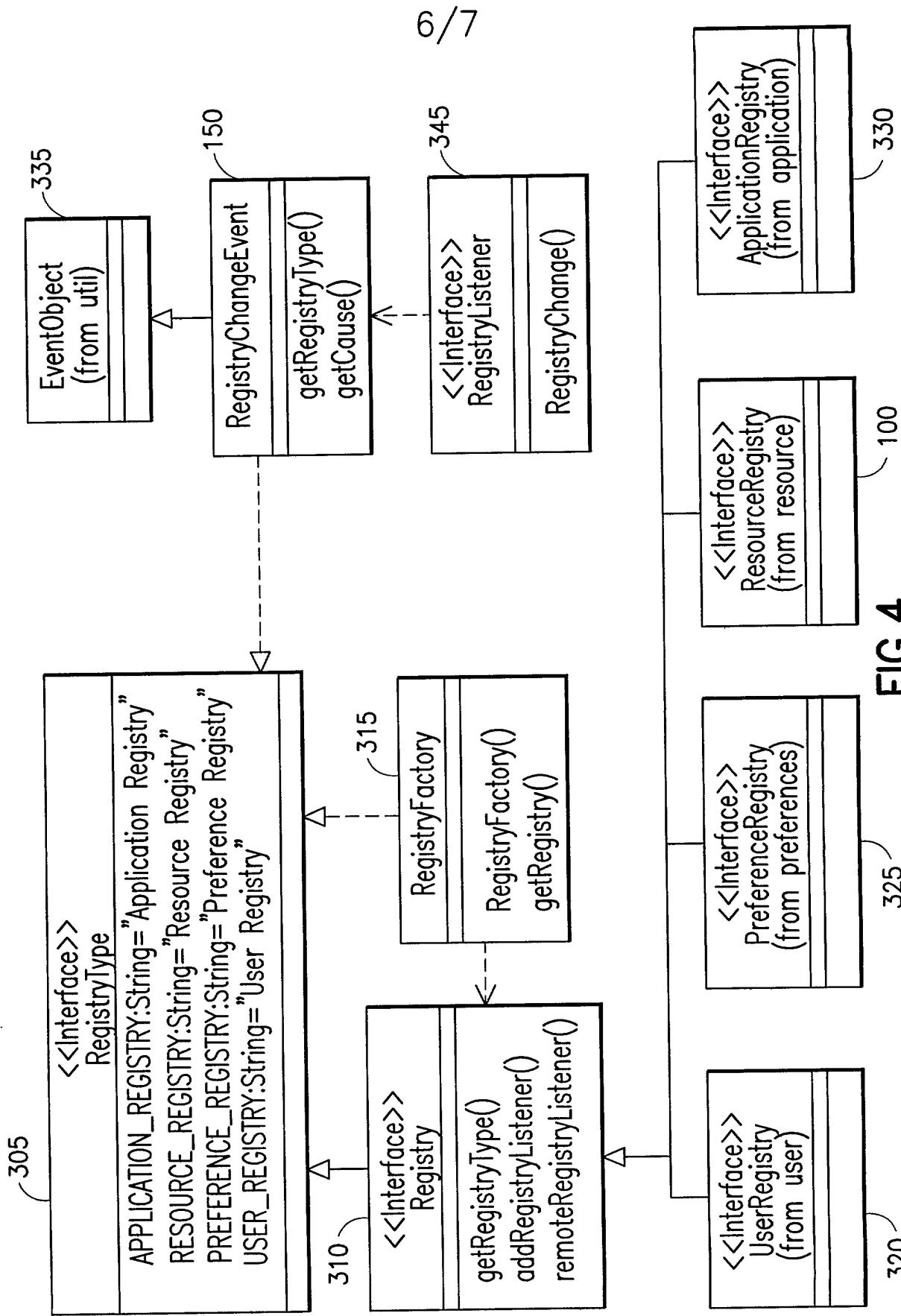


FIG. 4

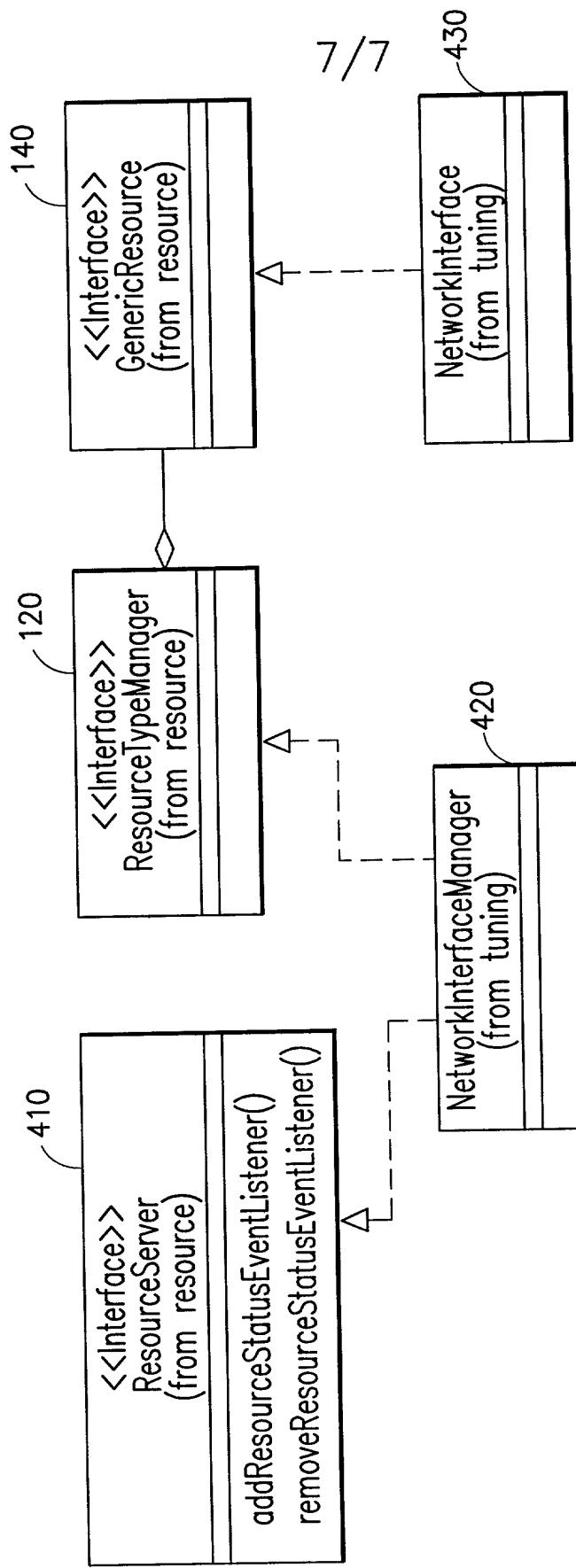


FIG.5

## **DECLARATION, POWER OF ATTORNEY, AND PETITION**

Attorney Docket No.: GIC-561  
Page 1 of 3

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

### **APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE (API) FOR ACCESSING AND MANAGING RESOURCES IN A DIGITAL TELEVISION RECEIVER**

the specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

[ X ] was filed on **October 7, 1999** as United States Application Number \_\_\_\_\_ or PCT International Application Number **PCT/US99/23358** and was amended on **September 22, 2000** (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to be material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

			Priority Claimed
(Number)	(Country)	Month/Day/Year Filed	[   ] [   ]
			Yes No
(Number)	(Country)	Month/Day/Year Filed	[   ] [   ]
			Yes No

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

**60/107,962**

**November 12, 1998**

(Application Number) \_\_\_\_\_ (Filing Date) - Month/Day/Year

(Application Number) \_\_\_\_\_ (Filing Date) - Month/Day/Year

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

**U.S. Parent Application  
or PCT Parent Number**

**Parent Filing Date  
(MM/DD/YYYY)**

**Parent Patent Number  
(if applicable)**

And I hereby appoint: Barry R. Lipsitz, Registration No. 28,637 and Douglas M. McAllister, Registration No. 37,886, all of the firm of Barry R. Lipsitz, Attorney at Law, 755 Main Street, Bldg. 8, Monroe, Connecticut 06468. Telephone (203) 459-0200, my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

Wherefore I pray that Letters Patent be granted to me for the invention or discovery described and claimed in the foregoing specification and claims, and I hereby subscribe my name to the foregoing specification and claims, declaration, power of attorney, and this petition.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

100  
**Full name of sole or first inventor:** Petr PETERKA

Inventor's Signature Petr PETERKA Date: 4/12/01  
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(Post Office Address) (City) (State & Zip Code/Country)

200  
**Full name of second joint inventor:** Branislav N. MEANDZIJA

Inventor's Signature Branislav N. MEANDZIJA Date: 4/16/01  
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300  
**Full name of third joint inventor:** Geetha MANGALORE

Inventor's Signature Geetha MANGALORE Date: 4/13/2001  
Residence San Diego California CA INDIA  
(City) (State or Foreign Country) Citizenship:

Post Office Address 11674 Spring Side Road San Diego, California 92128, U.S.A.  
(Post Office Address) (City) (State & Zip Code/Country)

40 Full name of fourth joint inventor: Kurt ZAISER

Inventor's Signature Kurt ZAISER Date: 12 Apr -01

Residence San Diego California CA USA  
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Post Office Address 9260 Clover Glen Court San Diego, California 92126, U.S.A.  
(Post Office Address) (City) (State & Zip Code/Country)